CSE111:ORIENTATION TO COMPUTING

Mcq Questions:-

2. Which of the following is the correct abbreviation of COMPUTER?
a) Commonly Occupied Machines Used in Technical and Educational Research
b) Commonly Operated Machines Used in Technical and Environmental Research
c) Commonly Oriented Machines Used in Technical and Educational Research
d) Commonly Operated Machines Used in Technical and Educational Research

3. Which of the following is the correct definition of Computer?
a) Computer is a machine or device that can be programmed to perform arithmetical or logic operation sequences automatically
b) Computer understands only binary language which is written in the form of 0s & 1s
c) Computer is a programmable electronic device that stores, retrieves, and processes the data
d) All of the mentioned

4. What is the full form of CPU?
a) Computer Processing Unit
b) Computer Principle Unit
c) Central Processing Unit
d) Control Processing Unit

5. Which of the following language does the computer understand?
a) Computer understands only C Language
b) Computer understands only Assembly Language
c) Computer understands only Binary Language
d) Computer understands only BASIC

6. Which of the following computer language is written in binary codes only?
a) pascal
b) machine language
c) C
d) C#

7. Which of the following is the brain of the computer?
a) Central Processing Unit
b) Memory
c) Arithmetic and Logic unit
d) Control unit

8. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a computer?
a) Versatility
b) Accuracy
c) Diligence

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d) I.Q.

9. Which of the following is the smallest unit of data in a computer?
a) Bit
b) KB
c) Nibble
d) Byte

10. Which of the following unit is responsible for converting the data received from the user into a computer understandable format?
a) Output Unit
b) Input Unit
c) Memory Unit
d) Arithmetic & Logic Unit

11. Which of the following monitor looks like a television and are normally used with non-portable computer systems?
a) LED
b) LCD
c) CRT
d) Flat Panel Monitors

12. Which of the following is not a type of computer code?
a) EDIC
b) ASCII
c) BCD
d) EBCDIC

13. Which of the following part of a processor contains the hardware necessary to perform all the operations required by a computer?
a) Controller
b) Registers
c) Cache
d) Data path

14. Which of the following is designed to control the operations of a computer?
a) User
b) Application Software
c) System Software
d) Utility Software

15. Which of the following device use positional notation to represent a decimal number?
a) Pascaline
b) Abacus
c) Computer
d) Calculator

16. Which of the following is used in EBCDIC?
a) Super Computers
b) Mainframes
c) Machine Codes

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d) Programming

17. Which of the following are physical devices of a computer?
a) Hardware
b) Software
c) System Software
d) Package

18. Which of the following defines the assigned ordering among the characters used by the computer?
a) Accumulation
b) Sorting
c) Collating Sequence
d) Unicode

19. Which of the following storage is a system where a robotic arm will connect or disconnect off-line mass storage media according to the computer operating system demands?
a) Magnetic
b) Secondary
c) Virtual
d) Tertiary

20. Which of the following is known as the interval between the instant a computer makes a request for the transfer of data from a disk system to the primary storage and the instance the operation is completed?
a) Disk utilization time
b) Drive utilization time
c) Disk access time
d) Disk arrival time

21. Which of the following devices provides the communication between a computer and the outer world?
a) Compact
b) I/O
c) Drivers
d) Storage

22. Which of the following are the input devices that enable direct data entry into a computer system from source documents?
a) System Access devices
b) Data acquiring devices
c) Data retrieving devices
d) Data Scanning devices

23. Which of the following is the device used for converting maps, pictures, and drawings into digital form for storage in computers?
a) Image Scanner
b) Digitizer
c) MICR
d) Scanner

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24. Which of the following can access the server?
a) Web Client
b) User
c) Web Browser
d) Web Server

25. Which of the following is known as the language made up of binary-coded instructions?
a) High level
b) BASIC
c) C
d) Machine

26. Which of the following package allows individuals to use personal computers for storing and retrieving their personal information?
a) Personal assistance package
b) Graphics package
c) Spreadsheet package
d) Animation package

27. Which of the following is created when a user opens an account in the computer system?
a) SFD
b) MFD
c) Subdirectory
d) RFD

28. Which of the following is a technique that marked the beginning of computer communications?
a) User Environment
b) Batch Environment
c) Time Sharing
d) Message passing

29. Which of the following is a type of technique in which dumb terminals are connected to a central computer system?
a) Time Sharing
b) Message passing
c) Batch environment
d) User environment

30. Which of the following service allows a user to log in to another computer somewhere on the Internet?
a) e-mail
b) UseNet
c) Telnet
d) FTP

31. Which of the following is not a type of computer on the basis of operation?
a) Digital
b) Analog
c) Hybrid

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d) Remote

32. Which of the following type of computer is mostly used for automatic operations?
a) analog
b) digital
c) hybrid
d) remote

33. Which of the following invention gave birth to the much cheaper microcomputers?
a) PDAs
b) Microprocessors
c) Microcomputers
d) Mainframes

34. Which of the following computers are lower than mainframe computers in terms of speed and storage capacity?
a) Mainframes
b) Hybrid
c) Mini
d) Super

35. Which of the following is the first neural network computer?
a) AN
b) AM
c) RFD
d) SNARC

1. Which of the following is not a type of number system?
a) Positional
b) Non-Positional
c) Octal
d) Fractional

2. How is the number 5 represented in non-positional number system?
a) IIIII
b) 5
c) V
d) v

3. The base is the total number of digits in a number system.
a) True
b) False

4. The LSB and MSB of 1243247 are ____ and ____
a) 1, 7
b) 4, 7
c) 7, 1
d) 4, 1

5. A device that uses positional notation to represent a decimal number.
a) Abacus
b) Calculator

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c) Pascaline
d) Computer

6. The 2's complement of 5 is _____
a) 1011
b) 0101
c) 1010
d) 0011

7. What does BCD stand for?
a) Bitwise coded decimal
b) Binary coded decimal
c) Binary converted decimal
d) Bitwise Converted Decimal

8. 1 zettabyte = _____
a) 1024 TB
b) 1024 EB
c) 1024 ZB
d) 1024 PB

9. Perfrom BCD addition: 2+3= _____
a) 0010
b) 0011
c) 0101
d) 1010

10. ASCII stands for _____
a) American standard code for information interchange
b) American scientific code for information interchange
c) American scientific code for international interchange
d) American standard code of international interchange

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This set of Computer Fundamentals Interview Questions and Answers for freshers focuses on "The Decimal Number System".

1. The value of base in a decimal number system is _____
a) 8
b) 2
c) 10
d) 16

2. Convert : $(110)_2$ = (__)$_{10}$.
a) 4
b) 5
c) 6
d) 9

3. The 2's complement of 15 is _____
a) 0000

b) 0001
c) 0010
d) 0100

4. Another name for base is _____
a) root
b) radix
c) entity
d) median

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5. The decimal equivalent of $(0.101)_2$ will be _____
a) 0.5
b) 0.625
c) 0.25
d) 0.875

6. The signed magnitude for -3 will be _____
a) 00000011
b) 10000011
c) 11111101
d) 11111100

7. A number with both integer and a fractional part has digits raised to both positive and negative powers of 2 in a decimal number system.
a) True
b) False

8. The hexadecimal representation of 14 is _____
a) A
b) F
c) D
d) E

9. Which of the following is not a decimal number?
a) 114
b) 43.47
c) 99.9A
d) 10101

10. Select the incorrect option:
a) $(101)_{10} = (1100101)_2$
b) G is valid in hexadecimal system.
c) C represents 12
d) The base of a decimal number system is 10.

1. Which of the following is not a positional number system?
a) Roman Number System
b) Octal Number System
c) Binary Number System
d) Hexadecimal Number System

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2. The value of radix in binary number system is _____
a) 2
b) 8
c) 10
d) 1

3. The binary equivalent of the decimal number 10 is _____
a) 0010
b) 10
c) 1010
d) 010

4. A computer language that is written in binary codes only is _____
a) machine language
b) C
c) C#
d) pascal

5. The octal equivalent of 1100101.001010 is _____
a) 624.12
b) 145.12
c) 154.12
d) 145.21

6. The input hexadecimal representation of 1110 is _____
a) 0111
b) E
c) 15
d) 14

7. A bit in a computer terminology means either 0 or 1.
a) True
b) False

8. Convert the binary equivalent 10101 to its decimal equivalent.
a) 21
b) 12
c) 22
d) 31

9. Which of the following is not a binary number?
a) 1111
b) 101
c) 11E
d) 000

10. Which of the following is the correct representation of a binary number?
a) $(124)_2$
b) 1110
c) $(110)^2$
d) $(000)_2$

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1. What could be the maximum value of a single digit in an octal number system?
a) 8
b) 7
c) 6
d) 5

2. In a number system, each position of a digit represents a specific power of the base.
a) True
b) False

3. The maximum number of bits sufficient to represent an octal number in binary is _____
a) 4
b) 3
c) 7
d) 8

4. The binary number 111 in octal format is _____
a) 6
b) 7
c) 8
d) 5

5. Convert $(22)_8$ into its corresponding decimal number.
a) 28
b) 18
c) 81
d) 82

6. The octal equivalent of the binary number $(0010010100)_2$ is _____
a) 422
b) 242
c) 224
d) 226

7. Octal subtraction of $(232)_8$ from $(417)_8$ will give _____
a) 165
b) 185
c) 815
d) 516

8. The 1's complement of 0.101 is _____
a) 1.010
b) 0.010
c) 0.101
d) 1.101

9. Convert $(5401)_8$ to hexadecimal.
a) A01
b) A02
c) B01

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d) C01

10. Express the decimal format of the signed binary number $(10010)_2$.
a) 2
b) 12
c) -12
d) -2

1. What does the symbol D represent in a hexadecimal number system?
a) 8
b) 16
c) 13
d) 14

2. ABC is a valid hexadecimal number.
a) True
b) False

3. The maximum number of bits sufficient to represent a hexadecimal number in binary:
a) 4
b) 3
c) 7
d) 8

4. The binary number 1110 in hexadecimal format is _____
a) 6
b) E
c) 14
d) 15

5. Convert $(52)_{16}$ into its decimal equivalent.
a) 28
b) 83
c) 80
d) 82

6. The hexadecimal equivalent of the binary number $(0010010100)_2$ is :
a) $(094)_{16}$
b) $(0A4)_{16}$
c) 224
d) 0114

7. Hexadecimal Addition of $(3A5)_{16}$ and $(1B2)_{16}$ will give :
a) 557
b) 185
c) 815
d) 516

8. The 2's complement of 10.11 :
a) 10
b) 0.010
c) 01.01

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d) 10.01

9. Convert $(6532)_8$ to hexadecimal.
a) $(A01)_{16}$
b) $(A02)_{16}$
c) $(D5A)_{16}$
d) $(C01)_{16}$

10. What do we call the point(decimal) in any hexadecimal number of the form 111.A3?
a) radix
b) hexadecimal point
c) decimal
d) octal point

1. Which of the following is not a data type?
a) Symbolic Data
b) Alphanumeric Data
c) Numeric Data
d) Alphabetic Data

2. *@Ac# is a type of _____ data.
a) Symbolic
b) Alphanumeric
c) Alphabetic
d) Numeric

3. Which of the following is not a valid representation in bits?
a) 8-bit
b) 24-bit
c) 32-bit
d) 64-bit

4. What are the entities whose values can be changed called?
a) Constants
b) Variables
c) Modules
d) Tokens

5. Which of the following is not a basic data type in C language?
a) float
b) int
c) real
d) char

6. BOOLEAN is a type of data type which basically gives a tautology or fallacy.
a) True
b) False

7. What does FORTRAN stands for?
a) Formula Transfer
b) Formula Transformation
c) Formula Translation

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d) Format Transformation

8. The program written by the programmer in high level language is called _____
a) Object Program
b) Source Program
c) Assembled Program
d) Compiled Program

9. A standardized language used for commercial applications.
a) C
b) Java
c) COBOL
d) FORTRAN

10. _____ define how the locations can be used.
a) Data types
b) Attributes
c) Links
d) Data Objects

1. A group of bits used to represent a symbol is called a _____
a) byte
b) memory
c) nibble
d) code

Answer: a

2. BCD uses 6 bits to represent a symbol.
a) True
b) False
Answer: b

3. Which of the following is not a type of computer code?
a) EBCDIC
b) BCD
c) ASCII
d) EDIC

Answer: d

4. The BCD representation of $(34)_{10}$ is _____
a) 6
b) 7
c) 8
d) 5

Answer: c

5. Perform BCD addition of $(23)_{BCD}$ + $(20)_{BCD}$.
a) 00110100

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b) 01000011
c) 10011
d) 11100
Answer: b

6. The weights used in Binary coded decimal code are:
a) 4,2,1
b) 8,4,2,1
c) 6,4,2,1
d) 2,1
Answer: b

7. Write the decimal equivalent for $(110001)_{BCD}$.
a) 31
b) 13
c) C1
d) 1C

Answer: a

8. The 9's complement of 45 is _____
a) 45
b) 54
c) 64
d) 46
Answer: b

9. The 10's complement of 455 is _____
a) 543
b) 544
c) 545
d) 546
Answer: c

10. The Excess-3 representation of $(0100)_{BCD}$ is _____
a) 0110
b) 1110
c) 0111
d) 1100
Answer: c

1. What does EBCDIC stand for?
a) Extended Binary Converted Decimal Intermediate Code
b) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Intermediate Code
c) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
d) Extended Binary Converted Decimal Interchange Code
Answer: c

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2. In EBCDIC, a maximum of 128 different characters can be represented.
a) True
b) False
Answer: b

3. The EBCDIC code for the character A is _____
a) digit : 1100 zone : 0001
b) digit : 1111 zone : 0001
c) digit : 1100 zone : 1010
d) digit : 1111 zone : 1010
Answer: a

4. The hex representation for F is _____
a) C6
b) C5
c) D6
d) D1
Answer: a

5. In EBCDIC, D5 is used to represent _____ character.
a) J
b) N
c) O
d) K
Answer: b.

6. Which of the following is not a character of the digit 1110?
a) S
b) Z
c) O
d) X
Answer: c

7. What is the hexadecimal equivalent of the digit 9?
a) E9
b) F9
c) G9
d) H9
Answer: b

8. The characters from 0 to 9 have their common digit as _____
a) 1111
b) 0000
c) 0001
d) 1000
Answer: a.

9. The EBCDIC is mainly used in _____
a) Programming
b) Machine Codes

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c) Mainframes
d) Super Computers
Answer: c

10. Which of the following character is available in EBCDIC but not in ASCII?
a) cent sign
b) dollar sign
c) comma
d) punctuation
Answer: a

1. What does ASCII stand for?
a) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
b) American Scientific Code for Information Interchange
c) American Scientific Code for Interchanging Information
d) American Standard Code for Interchanging Information
Answer: a

2. The decimal representation for the character '!' in ASCII is _____
a) 31
b) 32
c) 33
d) 34
Answer: c

3. The two types of ASCII are _____ and _____
a) ASCII-4 and ASCII-8
b) ASCII-8 and ASCII-16
c) ASCII-7 and ASCII-8
d) ASCII-4 and ASCII-16
Answer: c

4. Any set of digits or alphabets are generally referred as _____
a) Characters
b) Symbols
c) Bits
d) Bytes
Answer: a

5. The first 128 characters are the same in both the types of ASCII i.e. ASCII-7 and ASCII-8.
a) True
b) False
Answer: a

6. The number of characters that can be represented in ASCII-8 are _____
a) 128
b) 256
c) 32
d) 64
Answer: b

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7. The zone of alphabetic characters from A to O in ASCII is _____
a) 1000
b) 0100
c) 0010
d) 0001
Answer: b

8. The representation of the number 8 in binary in ASCII-8 format _____
a) 00111000
b) 01001000
c) 1000
d) 00011000
Answer: a

9. Binary Coding for the letter X is _____
a) 01011000
b) 00111000
c) 10001000
d) 00010100
Answer: a

10. Express the ASCII equivalent of the signed binary number $(00110010)_2$.
a) 2
b) 1
c) A
d) ,
Answer: a

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